(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2874.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 30.

THE Engliſh ambaſſador, lord Elgin, and the brother of general Hutchinſon, who brought intelligence of the capitulation of Alexandria, have received the new Turkiſh order of knight-hood, which was formerly conferred on lord Nelſon, and the inſignia of which conſiſt of a creſcent with ſtars richly ſet with diamonds. To celebrate the ſurrender of Alexandria, the grand ſignior has given liberty to 250 galley ſlaves, and ordered all perſons to be releaſed who were detained in priſon for debts under 150,000 piaſtres.

On the 25th the grand ſignior went in ſolemn proceſſion to the moſque, to return thanks to Providence for the recovery of Egypt. On this occaſion he took the title of Gazi, or the Victorious.

BERLIN, November 7.

The Prince of Orange, who has not yet ſolemnly renounced the dignity of ſtadtholder, has proteſted againſt the ceſſion made to England of the Iſland of Ceylon.

BRUSSELS, November 20.

Merchants at Antwerp and Bruſſels have already made ſome arrangements for carrying in a direct line a commercial intercourſe with the United States of America.

PARIS, November 7.

Though the conditions of the peace with Portugal have not all been made public, letters from Liſbon ſtate, that it is known there that the principal one is, that Portugal ſhall pay to the French republic ten million of cruſadoes, (about one million ſterling) part in ready money, part in diamonds, and the reſt in Brazillian commodities, ſuch as cotton, hides, Brazil wood and ſugar.—*Le Clef du Cabinet.*

November 13.

The generals of diviſion Rochambeau, Boudet, Hardi, general of brigade Kerverſan, and adjutant-commandant Luthier, are employed in the army deſtined for St. Domingo.

Citizen Jovin, ancient commiſſary-ordonnateur of St. Domingo, has been appointed by government chief of the new adminiſtration of the ſame colony, whither he is going in that capacity with the expedition now preparing at Breſt.

Citizen Romieu, late adjutant-commandant, has been appointed, by the firſt conſul, commiſſary-general of the commercial relations, and charge d'affaires near the republic of the Seven United Iſlands.

November 24.

All letters from Ciſalpine repreſent that the continual rain, and the inundations which have been the conſequences, have occaſioned very conſiderable damage; all the rivers which water that country are overflowed; the Adda, the Olona, the Lambro, the Teſin, the Po, are almoſt in one, and the countries which ſeparate them, appear now as a great lake; houſes, mills, whole villages, and boroughs are deſtroyed by the impetuoſity of the torrent.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

Speech of Roederer, counſellor of ſtate, upon preſenting the treaty between France and the United States of America.

"Citizens Legiſlators,

"The treaty I have the honour of preſenting to the legiſlative body, has put an end to the miſunderſtanding between France and America, from which neither the diſtance that ſeparates them, nor the recollections ſo dear to the two nations, have been able to preſerve them during the revolution.

"This treaty is the firſt of thoſe that have rendered the 9th year remarkable by the pacification of the univerſe. It is by its frank and liberal ſtipulations that the government aſſured Europe of its moderation and its pacific views. It is the firſt ray that was darted through the tempeſt, as if it were to enlighten the laſt victories of France, to render them more enchanting to the victor, and to ſoften the aſpect of them to the vanquiſhed.

"During the war which the United States had to maintain for their independence, France united herſelf with them by ſignal ſervices and by two treaties, the one of alliance, the other of amity and commerce. By the former, France had guaranteed to the United States their liberty, ſovereignty and independence. She engaged not to lay down the arms ſhe had taken up to ſecond their efforts, till England had acknowledged their independence by treaty; finally ſhe renounced all indemnity for ſuch protection.

"As an acknowledgment for ſuch engagements and ſervices, the United States guaranteed to France her colonies, opened their ports to French ſhips of war and privateers accompanied with their prizes, permitted French privateers to arm in thoſe very ports and to ſell their prizes; finally, they forbade ſhips of war and privateers belonging to nations at war with France, which ſhould have made captures from her, from entering their ports.

"In 1792, when war broke out between France and England, the United States were placed between their engagements to one and the power of another. Difficulties aroſe upon the interpretation of treaties; diſcuſſions were embittered by diſtruſt, which the diſtance and difficulty of communication did not permit the parties to do away. The treaty of amity and commerce, concluded in theſe circumſtances between the United States and England, was conſidered as a teſtimony of partiality for her enemy. The commercial agents of the republic evinced and excited ſome irritation; the commerce of the United States was moleſted by French privateers; many prizes were made, and then the American congreſs thought themſelves juſtified in declaring the United States exonorated from the treaties that united them to France; they ſuſpended their communications with her, iſſued letters of marque againſt her ſhips fitted out in the colonies, and ſoon conteſts at ſea between the veſſels of the two nations announced the neceſſity of haſtening their reconciliation, if both parties wiſhed to prevent its becoming very difficult.

"Such was the ſtate of affairs when three American negotiators came to Paris, with the deſire and hope of preventing an open rupture.

"The American commerce pretended that it had experienced conſiderable loſſes; the negotiators demanded an indemnity for them.

"The French government had alſo pretenſions to indemnity for their commerce, which had for ſome time ſuffered; it acknowledged that it was juſt to liquidate, compenſate and diſcharge, if there were room, the indemnities reſpectively due; but it placed as a condition, in every ſtipulation upon this ſubject, that the treaties between France and the United States ſhould be previouſly recognized, conſidering that indemnities could only be an acknowledgment of uninterrupted friendſhip between the two ſtates; a diſavowal of all violences that might have reſulted from a ſimple miſunderſtanding; a ſort of protection againſt every thing that might have announced a hoſtile intention; a new aſſurance of fidelity to ancient conventions; in a word, conſidering that indemnities could not but be the execution of ancient treaties, and not the preliminary of a new, ſince, to avow their annihilation, would have been to avow war, and to impoſe upon the nation which ſhould have to pay the other a balance for indemnities, the ſcandalous obligation of purchaſing peace.

"The American negotiators thought themſelves bound by the act of congreſs which had declared the treaties null, and conceived themſelves unable to recognize them. It was neceſſary, in conſequence, to adjourn the reſpective pretenſions, and to regulate, by new ſtipulations, the relations of amity and commerce which it was neceſſary to re-eſtabliſh. Such has been the object of the convention concluded at Paris the 8th of Vendemaire, year 9, which is now ſubmitted to the legiſlative body.

"The baſis of that treaty are the moſt perfect equality between the two nations, and exact reciprocity in all caſes ſuſceptible of it; a great liberality of principles, and the reciprocal aſſurance of treating each other in every ſpecies of relation on the footing of the moſt favoured nation. Such ought to be the characters of a treaty between two nations jealous of their liberty.

"The caſes of war between one of the two ſtates and a foreign power, have been foreſeen and regulated in a manner which has appeared to be moſt proper to prevent all equivocation, ſurpriſe and vexation, with reſpect to the power of remaining neutral.

"The form of the paſſports of ſhips, the mode of their exhibition, the manner of pronouncing upon reſpective prizes, the principle by which they ſhall be tried, every thing has been ſpecified in the moſt preciſe, and at the ſame time the moſt favourable manner for the freedom of the two nations.

"In the caſe, againſt all expectation, war ſhould break out between France and the United States, the citizens of one of the two nations domiciliated in the dominions of the other ſhall have a delay to remove themſelves and place their effects in ſafety.

"The legiſlative body will find worthy of remark the article of the treaty in which the principle of "free bottoms make free goods" is held ſacred; and, recollecting the æra when this treaty was publiſhed in France, it will probably acknowledge that this principle, eminently liberal, has not a little contributed to revive in the north, the high policy that guided Catharine the great, when ſhe placed the flag of each neutral power under the protection of all the reſt; and to cauſe new efforts to be attempted there for the foundation of a grand and ſolid ſyſtem of maritime neutrality. All the world, moreover, knows how much it ſerved to reſtore to the French government the good opinion of the powers of Europe, who affected moſt doubt of its moderation.

"For the remainder, ſuch was the confidence of the two nations in the formation of a treaty, ſuch their eagerneſs for a ſpeedy reconciliation, that the firſt ſtipulation agreed upon between the negotiators was the ceſſation of all hoſtility from the very ſignature of the convention; and without waiting till it was ratified on each ſide. This article has been faithfully executed by both parties.

"The reſervation of opening ulterior negotiations relative to the treaties and indemnities, has been ſtipulated in the ſecond article, of which it was the ſole object. But the fear of reviving warm diſcuſſions, and of ſeeing the good harmony which is to be the happy effect of the other ſtipulations diſturbed, has cauſed the ſuppreſſion of the 2d art. in the acts of ratification. That ſuppreſſion is a prudent and amicable renunciation of the reſpective pretenſions which were announced in the article.

"France made, without regret, the ſacrifice of privileges which the ſtill preſſing want of their ſuccours, the fears of England, and finally gratitude, had made her concede to the United States during the war for their independence.

"Experience has ſhewn, and reaſons ſufficiently proved, that the rigorous exerciſe of thoſe privileges would, with great difficulty, be concluded with the perfect ſafety, and perhaps with the independence of the United States, principally in caſes in which France would have to ſuſtain war againſt a power of great naval ſtrength.

"It ſufficed to the government that the French nation was aſſured of never ſeeing another nation more favoured than herſelf in her relations with the United States. Beſides, ſhe hoped from the ſecurity of the Americans more advantages than ſhe could have derived from the accompliſhment of their ancient engagements. She thought it accorded with the intereſts of the French nation as well as with her grandeur, to reduce all their obligations to France to the obligation of prolpering, to that *of concurring in the liberty of the ſeas*, and of ſharing with honour the commerce of the univerſe, of offering to our colonies kind neighbours, and to Europe an example of the virtues which are the happy fruit of a wiſe liberty.

"Such is, citizens legiſlators, the general ſpirit of the treaty. Every thing promiſes ſtability to it. The two nations are ſeparated by too great a diſtance ever to be rivals. The United States are too near our colonies for it not to be uſeful to us to have them as friends. The poſition of their country, the fertility of their territory, their immenſe foreſts, of which agriculture aſks only a part to be delivered to maritime induſtry, already on the point of launching them into the ocean; a ſentiment of force kept up in every mind by the conviction of a rapidly progreſſive property; an energetic deſire of proſperity, warmed by the continual augmentation of force; finally ſobriety, economy, ſimplicity of manners, all theſe circumſtances, which ſeem to ſummon the Americans to the happy deſtiny of a people at once cultivators and navigators, give them a powerful intereſt in the liberty of the ſeas, the equilibrium of the powers of Europe, and the proſperity of the French republic. And beſides, now many other cauſes tend to unite in affection people ſo ſtrictly joined in intereſt.

"Can France ever applaud that equality which has ſubſtituted the emulation of all for the privileges of ſome; that liberty which has given her laws of her own conſent, and magiſtrates of whom ſhe is proud, without caſting an eye of kindneſs upon the country and ſucceſſors of Wm. Penn, of Franklin, and of Waſhington?

"Can France applaud the regeneration of her morals, without doing homage to the morals of a new and agricultural people, which have not yet experienced the taint of corruption?

"Can ſhe enjoy in her boſom the freedom of worſhip, without contemplating with pleaſure thoſe United States, in which no one is without religion, but in which each perſon follows that which he prefers?

"And on the other ſide how can the benefits which America derives from liberty be called to her recollection, and to the minds of her inhabitants, without reminding them of France, who gave it them before ſhe enjoyed it herſelf, and who, having given it afterwards to herſelf, alone and unaſſiſted, againſt the whole world, has finiſhed by rendering it reſpectable and dear."

The diſcuſſion of the treaty was fixed for the 6th December.

LONDON, December 4.

A bill was brought into the houſe of commons on the 3d of December, for permitting the importation of flax-ſeed, from foreign countries.

NEW-YORK, January 27.

A London paper of the 26th Nov. ſays, the expedition for St. Domingo will not ſail till after the definitive treaty is far advanced. The object of the French in ſending 20,000 troops to St. Domingo is, to place that colony *securely* in the hands of the French government.

February 1.

IMPORTANT.

Capt. Obear, who arrived here on Friday night, in 45 days from Alicant, favoured the editor of the New-York Gazette with the two following letters.

[*CIRCULAR.*]

SIR,

I avail myſelf of the firſt courier to convey to your hands the intelligence I have this day received from Smyrna, under date of the 17th September; and as it appears to me eſſential that the captains of our merchant ſhips ſhould have the earlieſt information of any additional force the *bashaw* of Tripoli may have made to his ſquadron cruiſing againſt the citizens of the United States, I here tranſcribe that part of the letter which is relative, and to which you may give that publicity you may judge expedient.

"A veſſel has lately been purchaſed here by the Tripolitans, for the purpoſe, it is ſaid, of arming her on a cruiſe againſt the Americans; ſhe is an Idraate hull, with three polacre maſts, mounts ten guns on a ſide, with two ſtern chaſers; has a yellow ſtreak about two feet broad at the higheſt of her ports; five cabbin windows that open, and two falſe ones, with a Phœnix painted at the centre of her ſtern, ſtanding upon the top of a tree ſurrounded with a blaze of fire, as if juſt riſing out of it; a bird head of a middling ſize, ſtanding upon a level, and painted white; ſhe is now at the careening wharf, and when ſhe returns to port and is ready for ſea, if any alterations are made, ſhall duly inform you, as alſo the number of men ſhe may have on board when ſhe goes to ſea.

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

(Signed) JOHN APPLETON.

Conſulate, Leghorn, 1ſt Nov. 1801.

(Signed) WM. WILLIS.

Abstract of David Humphrey, Esq'rs letter, dated

"MADRID, October 24, 1801.

"I am juſt adviſed by the charge des affaires of his Swediſh majeſty, at this court, that he has received intelligence from the captain of a merchant veſſel of his nation, dated 24th ultimo, at Mahon, that a Tripoline corſair had gone out of that port, and that two others were preparing to ſail; all of them having Engliſh colours and Minorcan crews, for the purpoſe of avoiding, under that maſk, the ſearches of the American frigates. His information adds, that theſe three corſairs are furniſhed with Engliſh documents."

Alicant, 31ſt October, 1801.

I do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original.

Per Procurat, Robert Montgomery.

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

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Captain Obear, from Alicant, informs, that on the 16th of November the United States frigate Philadelphia paſſed Alicant, with a convoy of 12 ſail of American, and ſome Swediſh ſhips, bound up the Straits.

Captain Burbank from Port-Republican contradicts the report of Touſſaint's death, as copied into this paper from the Baltimore Federal Gazette. He was in company with the general on the 14th of January, at which time the iſland was apparently in a ſtate of the moſt perfect tranquillity. The French troops had not arrived at Guadaloupe when captain Burbank ſailed.

Captain Obear, from Alicant, in lat. 22, long. 50, ſaw a fleet of about 20 ſail of the line ſteering W. S. W. imagined they were French.

February 2.

Capt. Hall, arrived yeſterday in 38 days from Gibraltar, informs, that at the time of his ſailing, there were ſix Tripolitan cruiſers laid up there *in ordinary*; and that the United States frigate Eſſex was cruiſing of that port.

The Tripolitans had captured two Daniſh veſſels in the Straits.

Capt. H. brings diſpatches from the American conſul at Gibraltar to the ſecretary of ſtate.

Notwithſtanding the apparent tranquillity of St. Domingo, well authenticated advices from that colony aſſure us, that great preparations are carrying on in the ſouthern part of the iſland, for making a vigorous reſiſtance to the French troops who are daily expected there. Fortifications are erecting, and a conſiderable quantity of proviſions is collected. At the ſame time it is the prevailing opinion, that if the terms offered are not unfriendly to Touſſaint's ſyſtem of equal liberty, they will be peacefully accepted. On this ſubject the general obſerves the moſt rigid policy; never diſcloſing his real ſentiments to any one. The opinions, therefore, which are abroad, reſpecting what may be the conſequences of the expedition againſt St. Domingo, are founded only on conjecture.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

CIRCULAR.

The Chemical Society of Philadelphia, deſirous of promoting the manufactories throughout the United States, have appropriated the ſum of fifty dollars to be given as a premium to any perſon, that ſhall produce a memoir, ſpecimen, and chemical analyſis of the beſt clay to be found in the United States, fit for the manufacture of earthenware, and not inferior to the common imported queen's ware.

The memoir muſt be delivered to one of the correſponding ſecretaries* of this ſociety, on or before the firſt of January, 1804, when the preſident, vice-preſident, and four of the lecturers, ſhall form a committee to adjudicate the premium.

The memoir muſt be written in Engliſh, and accompanied with a ſealed note, containing the author's name, and place of reſidence.

Publiſhed by order of the ſociety,

JAMES HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

* *The corresponding secretaries are, Dr. John C. Otto, Mr. John T. Bryant, Mr. George Lee, and Robert Hare—all of this city.*

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The gentlemen of the bar in this city have ſigned and forwarded to the ſenate of the United States a memorial, praying that the law eſtabliſhing the preſent judiciary ſyſtem of the United States may not be repealed. The memorialiſts expreſsly decline giving any opinion upon the conſtitutional or political grounds, and confine their remarks to the character of the court in this diſtrict, and to the ſuperiority of the preſent ſyſtem over that which exiſted previous to the act of laſt ſeſſion. In theſe repreſentations, gentlemen of both political parties agree.

The commiſſioned officers appointed to the frigate Conſtellation, are required to repair on board immediately, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to ſail at the ſhorteſt notice, as ſhe is now receiving her men on board for the cruiſe.

A. MURRAY, Commander.

January 30, 1802.

CHARLESON, January 16.

LAW CASE.

At the late meeting of the judges, held in Charleſton, in purſuance of the terms of the conſtitution, a queſtion was argued reſpecting the conſtitutionality of the late acts, prohibiting negroes from being brought into this ſtate. Five judges were preſent, and on Saturday the 9th inſtant, they delivered their opinions, and were unanimous in declaring that thoſe laws were *conſtitutional.*

NORFOLK, January 26.

Captain Chamberlayne, from Martinique, informs, that while he was there two French frigates arrived at St. Pierre's from Marſeilles, but were not permitted to ſtop; they proceeded on to the Saintes.

Captain Raynolds, from Jamaica, informs, that before he ſailed news was received from St. Domingo that the interior part of that iſland was in a ſtate of inſurrection againſt general Touſſaint; many of the whites were reported to have been maſſacred.

WASHINGTON, February 4.

Yeſterday, in the ſenate, the bill for repealing the judiciary law paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, was read a third time. Mr. Roſs moved an amendment, the object of which was, to except the third circuit, conſiſting of the ſtates of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Delaware, from being affected by the repeal.—He grounded this amendment on the memorial preſented on Tueſday, ſigned by the gentlemen of the bar in Philadelphia, ſtating that the law of laſt ſeſſion "promiſes to render the court an honour and a benefit to the nation." The amendment was ſeconded by Mr. Ogden. Mr. Cocke ſpoke againſt the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Maſon, of Virginia, on the ſame ſide. Mr. Ogden and Mr. White ſpoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. Nicholas againſt it. The queſtion on the amendment was taken by ayes and nays, and were as follow:

AYES—Meſſrs. Chipman, Dayton, D. Foſter, Hillhouſe, Howard, J. Maſon, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Roſs, Sheafe, Tracy, Wells and White.—14.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Anderſon, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Ellery, Franklin, T. Foſter, Jackſon, Logan, S. T. Maſon, Nicholas, Stone, Sumpter and Wright.—16.

Thus the amendment was loſt.

The queſtion then before the ſenate was, ſhall the bill paſs?

Meſſrs. Wright, Bradley, Anderſon, Nicholas and Jackſon, ſpoke in favour of it.

Meſſrs. Roſs, Ogden and Morris, oppoſed it.

The queſtion was taken after ſunſet, and the ayes and nays were:

AYES—Meſſrs. Anderſon, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brown, Cocke, Ellery, Franklin, T. Foſter, Jackſon, Logan, S. T. Maſon, Nicholas, Stone, Sumpter, Wright.—16.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Colhoun, Chipman, Dayton, D. Foſter, Hillhouſe, Howard, J. Maſon, Morris, Ogden, Olcott, Roſs, Sheafe, Tracy, Wells and White.—15.

BALTIMORE, February 4.

A very extraordinary work has made its appearance in Paris, and is ſaid (but we cannot believe it) to have been written either by the order or with the ſanction of the chief conſul. It is called, "An Eſſay upon the mode of rendering revolutions uſeful," and the principal object of it is to eſtabliſh the neceſſity of an *hereditary* executive power in France. Much of the work is occupied with a diſcuſſion of the government of Buonaparte, of whom the higheſt character is given.

The author contends that hereditary ſucceſſion is abſolutely neceſſary to give ſtability to the government, and confidence to the people of France. He repeats the common arguments againſt the plan of electing executive power, and ſhows that theſe evils would be felt much more in France. He ſpeaks very obſcurely about the manner in which the hereditary ſucceſſion ſhall be fixed. He ſeems to think, however, that it is the duty of Buonaparte to bring this about. [*Morning Chronicle.*]

We learn that the Spaniſh conſul is inſtructed not to grant any more permits for veſſels bound to the iſland of Cuba.

Letters yeſterday received in this city from Cape Francois, dated the 11th ult. ſay that Touſſaint has declared by proclamation that he will not make any reſiſtance againſt the French forces.

[*American.*]

Governor Wentworth has iſſued a proclamation, continuing the uſual commercial intercourſe between the United States and Nova-Scotia, until the firſt of April next.

A London paper ſays, Napper Tandy has received orders to prepare for a voyage to Botany Bay, where he is to continue for life.

REALLY MELANCHOLY.

From a Whiteſton (N. Y.) paper of December 28.

He that hath ears to hear let him hear—and let us weep with those that weep.

On the third day of October laſt, the wife of Mr. Rufus Herrick of Norwich, in the county of Chenango, having given a cow ſome ſalt, ſtood in an heedleſs manner by her until ſhe had eaten it up, when the cow with an antic motion of her head, wounded Mrs. Herrick with one of her horns, ſo that ſhe let out her bowels, which Mrs. Herrick held up with her hands until ſhe got into the houſe and laid herſelf on the bed, where notwithſtanding all human efforts for her recovery, ſhe expired five days after, in the 23d year of her age. She left an affectionate huſband, and five children to mourn their loſs: But alas! not long did they mourn, before three of the children were called to follow their deceaſed parent. On Saturday laſt (December 19th,) Mr. Herrick went to labour on the ſide of the river oppoſite to his houſe, and ſet out to return to his family in the beginning of the evening, but ſome one had removed the canoe, ſo that he could not conveniently croſs the river that night; therefore he concluded to tarry from his family until morning; but he was alarmed about ten o'clock in the evening by the light of his houſe in flames; when he made all poſſible exertions to get to it; but before he or any other one could get to the place, his houſe, three of his children, two daughters, one in her eleventh year, and the other in her ninth, and a ſon in his fifth, with all his houſehold furniture and effects were conſumed. Two ſons, Abel and George, the eldeſt and youngeſt, one near thirteen and the other about two, eſcaped the flames. It is ſuppoſed that the eldeſt carried his brother out of the houſe; but he cannot remember any thing about it. Abel with the marks of fire upon him, ran about fifty rods to the neareſt houſe, but it was too late to obtain relief, for the houſe had fallen, and the children were dead. A funeral ſermon was preached the Monday following, and what little remains of the children could be gathered, were interred by the ſide of the deceaſed mother.

February 6.

It will be ſeen by the following, that Robert R. Livingſton, miniſter plenipotentiary to the French republic from the United States, arrived at Nantes on the evening of the 22d November. As the frigate Boſton ſailed from New-York on the 16th day of October, ſhe muſt have had a paſſage of 37 days.

PARIS, Frimaire 9, Nov. 30.

His excellency Mr. R. R. Livingſton, miniſter plenipotentiary from the United States of America, arrived with his family, at Nantes, on the evening of the 22d. He lodged at the hotel de France, where the prefect immediately waited upon him, and gave him and his ſuite an invitation to dinner.

February 8.

We were laſt evening informed, by a gentleman from Lancaſter, that the bill declaring that no perſon ſhall hold an office under the general government, and another under this commonwealth, at the ſame time, and which paſſed both houſes of the legiſlature, has been negatived by the governor. [*Phil. paper.*]

Reſolutions expreſſing the ſenſe of congreſs on the gallant conduct of lieut. Sterett, the officers and crew of the United States' ſchooner Enterprize.

Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That they entertain a high ſenſe of the gallant conduct of lieutenant Sterett, and the other officers, ſeamen and marines, on board the ſchooner Enterprize, in the capture of a Tripolitan corſair, of fourteen guns and eighty men.

Reſolved, That the preſident of the United States, be requeſted to preſent to lieut. Sterett, a ſword commemorative of the aforeſaid heroic action; and that one months pay be allowed to all the other officers, ſeamen and marines, who were on board the Enterprize when the aforeſaid action took place.

On the 27th ult. a motion was made in the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts,

"That a committee be raiſed to prepare and report an addreſs to the preſident of the United States, expreſſive of the confidence which this houſe entertain in his integrity and patriotiſm, and in the wiſdom of the meaſures of his adminiſtration."

The motion of leave was oppreſſed, and a diſcuſſion enſued, when on the queſtion, the numbers were—For giving leave 76, againſt 95.

A reconſideration was then moved for by Mr. Morton, when after ſome debate, the conſideration of the motion was referred to Tueſday next, 11 o'clock.

The preſident of the United States, has appointed John Beckley, librarian of the two houſes of congreſs.

Annapolis, February 11.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, February 8, 1802.

ORDERED, That the Act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and the qualifications of voters, passed at the last session of the general assembly of this state, be published twice in each week, for the space of three months, successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in the Washington Spy.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to voters, and qualifications of voters.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That every free white male citizen of this state, and no other, above twenty-one years of age, having resided twelve months in the county next preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and every free white male citizen of this state above twenty-one years of age, and having obtained a residence of twelve months next preceding the election in the city of Baltimore or the city of Annapolis, and at which he offers to vote, shall have a right of suffrage, and shall vote by ballot in the election of such county or city, or either of them, for delegates to the general assembly, electors of the senate, and sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the constitution and form of government of this state repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this act, shall be and the same are hereby abrogated, annulled, and made void.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. 1

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 30, 1802.

ORDERED, That the resolution of the last session of assembly, respecting the debtors of the state, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Federal Gazette, the American, and the Telegraphe, at Baltimore; the Museum, at George-town; the National Intelligencer; the paper at Easton; in Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town; and in Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town, three times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, for information; and all delinquent debtors are notified, that unless they make satisfactory payments to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, (as the case may be) on or before the tenth day of March next, suits will be commenced against them indiscriminately.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

RESOLVED, That the governor be and he is hereby authorised, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to direct suits to be commenced against such of the debtors to the state as he may think proper, and appoint an attorney or attornies to any particular suit or suits so directed to be brought; provided, that all debts due to the state shall be paid to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, and to no other person or persons whatsoever. 2

To be SOLD,

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in Annapolis, on Saturday the sixth day of March next, for CASH,

FOURTEEN valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children; they will be sold for a term of years. The above negroes have been accustomed to plantation business.

JEROM PLUMMER, Administrator.

February 9, 1802. 1

On the fourth day of March next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at Piscataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, personal, and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an insolvent debtor, consisting of part of the tracts of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, lying near Piscataway, a few sheep, and sundry articles of household furniture.

The creditors of the said Leonard Jenkins are requested to hand in their claims, before the day of sale, to

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince George's county.

February 1, 1802. 1

ALL persons having claims against the estate of AQUILA RANDALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

BRICE RANDALL, Executor.

February 10, 1802. 10 7/6

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 5th of January last, a negro man by the name of DICK, as a runaway, who says he belongs to WILLIAM FERGUSON, of Baltimore; this fellow is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, he is a blacksmith by trade, very black complexon; his cloathing a blue round jacket, and sailor's trousers, oznabrig shirt, a pair of old coarse shoes and stockings, and an old felt hat. The owner is requested to come and take him away, and pay his prison fees, or he will be sold agreeably to law.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

February 10, 1802. 1

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the High Court of Chancery the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Friday the fifth day of March next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place, to the highest bidder,

ALL the right, title and interest, which was in RICHARD GREENE, deceased, at the time of his death, to about one thousand acres of land, being part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, late the property and residence of said Richard Greene. The above property will be laid off into convenient lots, for the accommodation of purchasers, plots whereof will be produced at the sale. And, on Saturday, the day following, if fair, will be sold, to the highest bidder, three acres of ground, at Pig Point, whereon is erected a warehouse, store-house, and dwelling-house, now in the tenure of Mr. Hodge, of that place, merchant. The purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with good security, for paying the purchase money in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. 2

BURTON WHETCROFT, Trustee.

Annapolis, February 4, 1802.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 23d instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of VINCENT LUSBY, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ALL the personal property of the deceased, consisting of a negro woman and two children, horses, cattle, hogs, cider, tobacco, and corn. Six months credit will be given, on bond, with security.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally attested, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN STOCKETT, Administrator.

February 2, 1802. 2

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 25th instant, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the late dwelling of ANNE STOCKETT, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ALL the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of hogs, sheep, and plantation utensils, corn, meat and tobacco. The terms of sale, six months credit, with bond and security.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN STOCKETT, Administrator.

February 2, 1802. 2

H. HAYDEN.

DENTIST.

DESIROUS of rendering himself, in the line of profession, worthy of the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, respectfully informs them, that he performs every operation on the teeth and gums that can possibly be required, such as cleaning, extracting with safety, plombing such as are defective, and separating, in the most judicious manner, such as need it; also sets natural and artificial teeth, in all the variety of ways laid down by the celebrated M. Bourdit, surgeon-dentist at Paris, and others.

As his engagements in Baltimore are such, that he is under the necessity of returning by the 21st inst. he requests those who wish for his assistance to make seasonable application, and those in particular who honoured him with their requests previous to his coming.

February 2, 1802. 2

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. MARY DULANY, deceased, or to WALTER DULANY, Esq; late of this city, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, those who have claims against either of the above will produce them, legally authenticated, to

R. K. WATTS.

9

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, good lots for clover, out houses, &c. For terms apply to,

R. K. WATTS.

9

Annapolis, December 8, 1801.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the justices of Charles county court, at March term, eighteen hundred and two, for a commission to mark and bound all my part of a tract of land, called DENT'S INHERITANCE, also all my pave of a tract of land, called BOWLING'S PLAINS RESURVEYED, and also all my part of a tract of land, called CHURCH-OVER, which said tracts of land are situate in Trinity Parish, in said county.

GIDEON DENT.,

February 1, 1802. 2

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, December 31, 1801.

JAMES H. ANCRUM, Annapolis.

James Brown, Haiah Balderston, James P. Boyd, Thomas C. Bowie, James Blake, John S. Betton, rev. John Bloodgood, care of Gideon White, John Beveridge, Annapolis; Lucy Battee (2), Elizabeth Burke, James Belt, sen. Samuel Banks (2), Anne-Arundel county.

John Callahan, Th. Callahan, Jonathan B. Carr, Archibald Chisholm, Mr. Cassady, care of John Welbe, William Caton, Thomas Croxall, Annapolis; Margaret Cole, care of Thomas Tucker, West-river.

Mrs. Walter Dulany, Francis Deakins, Gabriel Duvall (4), Clement Dorsey (2), Henry Davidge, Annapolis; Richd. Darnall (2), Bennett Darnall (2), near Pig Point; Nancy Davis, care of D. Weems, Herring Bay; Christian Deale, capt. John Deale, West river.

Capt. James Frizer, Solomon Frazier, John Fleming, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (4), John L. Gibson, John Gibson, Jacob Gibson, Thomas Glover, Annapolis.

Samuel H. Howard (4), Jane Howard, J. T. Hamilton, J. Carvill Hall, Isaac Harris, Clement Holliday, Samuel Hughes, jun. Zebulon Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Anne Hill, Anne Hawkins, London-town; Richd. Harrison, Herring Bay; Richard Harwood, Saml. Henry (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Sally Jacobs, care of Joseph Evans, Annapolis.

Philip Key, Philip Key, sen. Edward Knowles, Annapolis.

Anne Levasie (2), James Low, Annapolis; Benjamin Lane, near Annapolis.

William Marbury, J. R. Middleton, Walter Mackall (5), David M'Mechen, Wm. M'Mechen (2), Mr. Maccubin, care of Mr. Cumins, Gilbert Murdoch, Thomas M'Neir, Annapolis.

Roger Nelson, Annapolis.

John Purviance, Wm. Polk, Annapolis; Thomas Perrott (2), Anne-Arundel county.

Allen Quinn, Annapolis.

Eliza Retallack, Benj. Rumsey, William Rawlings, Geo. Russell, Joshua Rawlings, care of John Hyde, Mons. Revel, Clement Richards, Annapolis; Gassaway Rawlings, near Annapolis.

Rebecca Severe, John Simkins, William Smith, Thomas Smith, Dr. Jas. E. Stonestreet, care of Wm. Alexander, Benedict Stewart, Dr. John Stewart, John Sterrett, Jedne Stroy, Peter Smock, Clem Shorte, Annapolis; Charles Stewart, London-town; Harriott Sellman, John Snowden, Caleb Sappington, Anne-Arundel county.

George Tyler, at Dr. Stockett's, Anne-Arundel county; Nancy Thomas, Thos. Tucker, William Tillard, West river.

Mrs. Weems, Robert Wright, James B. Wilkinson, John Williams, John Welsh, David West, Annapolis; Charles Warfield, near Mrs. Urquhart's; Thomas Warthington, son of John, Anne-Arundel county. 3X

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will SELL, at PRIVATE SALE, on a liberal credit, and give immediate possession, his property on West river, containing between four and five hundred acres of land, on which is a great proportion of wood, two valuable timothy meadows, and a great variety of young fruit trees; this land is well calculated to divide into two lots, having two comfortable dwelling-houses on it, with every necessary improvement. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Also may be had with said land, a valuable stock of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, &c. and a few negroes. He will also sell three hundred acres of land in the forest of Prince-George's, it being one of the richest spots in that county; this land is well improved, in high cultivation, a great proportion of wood, and upwards of fifty acres of meadow land, lying about eight miles from Washington, and four from Bladensburg. For further particulars inquire of

EDWARD HALL

West river, January 6, 1802. 3X

Slave in Custody.

COMMITTED to Saint-Mary's county gaol, on the 12th of September, 1801, as a runaway, a negro man, about forty years of age, by the name of FRANK, about five feet six inches high, very black, and has lost part of his fore teeth, says he belongs to a KINSEY GIDDINS, of Montgomery county; his cloathing an osnabrig shirt, and country cotton trousers, an old red plush waistcoat, one old red striped ditto, an old hat and shoes. His master is requested to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county.

September 19, 1801. 15

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Calvert count ycourt for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called SWINSEN'S REST, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

ELIZABETH DARE.

January 18, 1802. 4X

NOTICE.

THE VISITORS of Anne-Arundel county FREE SCHOOL propose to meet, on the premises, on Saturday the sixth day of February next, to receive the proposals of any person or persons who may incline to become a teacher in said school.

January 14, 1802. 3X

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has this day removed his STORE to the adjoining house, lately in the occupation of THOMAS HARWOOD, Esquire; he is thankful to those who have heretofore favoured him with their dealings, and solicits a continuance.

JONATHAN PINKNEY.

January 12, 1802. 5

NOTICE is hereby given, that the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county will sit on every Tuesday and Saturday, for the purpose of granting letters of administration on deceased persons estates, passing accounts, making distribution, settling guardians accounts, and all other matters relative to deceased's estates, the register of wills having the power, will, on any other day, receive inventories and grant letters testamentary.

By order,

6X JOHN GASSAWAY, reg. wills A. A. county.

FROM the great injury which Mrs. ELIZABETH G. CONTEE has sustained on her farm, in South-river neck, I do hereby forewarn every person or persons from hunting on said farm, either with dog or gun, as I am determined to put the law in force against every offender.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Trustee for Elizabeth G. Contee.

January 4, 1802. X

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a negro man called CHARLES, a short black fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active, broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time last year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a remarkable down look when spoken to. It is presumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from, some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and securing him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance, with reasonable expences if delivered to Joseph Taylor, or W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801. 13

IN consequence of a report which has been circulated respecting my leaving this place, I take this method of informing my friends in particular, and the public in general, that I mean to carry on the tanning busines as usual, and at the same place. I am now prepared to receive hides to tan from those who will please to favour me with their custom, on the following terms, to wit: Hides at 13s. each, or one half for the other, kip-skins at 11/3 each, and calf-skins at 5/7½, and will purchase at the market price, as will suit. I hope my former attention will merit a continuance of the favour of my customers, and it shall be my constant endeavour to give general satisfaction.

W. W. NORMAN.

N. B. The above leather will be finished in the neatest manner for shoe-makers and all other of my customers.

Annapolis, October 24, 1801. 13

NOTICE.

THE partnership of TURNER and SMITH being dissolved on the 21st ult. all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same, and those having claims against the said firm are desired to present them for payment.

ROBERT A. SMITH.

Annapolis, October 5, 1801. 17

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

TAKEN up on Sandy Point, by the subscriber, now residing in Annapolis, a small ROWBOAT, with a red stern, a ring bolt in her head and stern, she is 13 feet nine inches long, and 5 feet 8 inches wide. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

X JOSEPH CARROLL.

A LIST of the names of tracts and number of lots of land, in Allegany county, held by persons not residents of said county, the amount of the taxes thereon respectively due for the year eighteen hundred and one, and the names of the persons respectively chargeable with the payment of the same, the taxes thereon being now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in Allegany county liable for, or chargeable with, the same.

Persons Names.	Names of land, &c.	Taxes due.
Zachariah Allen	75	10½
Catharine Boyer	298, 315, 328	2 7½
Valentine Brother	981	10½
Michael Boyer	297, 436	1 9
Thomas Bodley	1307	10½
Thomas Blackistone	2595, 2596, 2597, 2598	3 6
Archibald Chisholm	Shawney War	1 12 11
	226, 80, 4094, 3127, 4034	¼ 4½
George Cooke	Bottom	3 6
William Coe	2534	10½
Richard Dorsey	438	10½
John Doyle	3049, 3038, 3166	2 7½
Uriah Forrest	Orme's Mistake	9 2½
	Orme's Trouble	8 3½
	The General's Wish	15 3½
	14 lots in Western Port	13 6½
Samuel Godman	Part Water Works	12 2½
Archibald Golder	1124	10½
Augustine Gambrill	1930	10½
Levi Hughs	3194, 3195, 3196, 3197	3 6
Thomas Hewitt	909	10½
James G. Howard	273	10½
Samuel Jay	216, 492, 167, 170, 810, 290, 1010, 1834, 1121	7 10
Thomas Johnson	Promised Land	4 3 4
	Thomas and Anne	5 4 2
	Peace and Plenty	3 18 1½
	Part Spruce Spring	3 4
	320 lots westward of Cumberland	13 17 8½
Edward Jones	Part of Granary	7 6½
Elisha Jarrett	135, 21, 4036, 1935, 56, 131, 932, 2536, 241, 1267	8 9
John Kingan	Kingan's Discovery	1 4
Lloyd and Paca	Small Meadows	17 9 0½
	Hunting Ground	9 2½
	Brick Bones	1 14 6½
	Rich Glade	8
William Miley	1293, 1294, 3115	2 7½
Gilbert Murdoch	885, 931	1 9
James Miller	416, 2550, 359, 487, 929, 417	8 2½
Robert G. Maynard	2397, 2022, 310, 811	3 6
John Orme	Mill Seat and Felicity	18 2
John Pollard	165, 1413, 2029, 1244, 850	4 4½
Walter Roe	Dunghill	1 12 6
John Randle	2363, 2364, 2366, 2365	3 6
Thomas B. Randle	950, 945, 885, 1950, 1130, 130	5 2½
Mitchell Robinson	2060, 2061, 2062, 2067	3 6
Samuel Selby, 3d	Locust Ridge Resurved, resurvey on Recourie, Castle Hill	4 16 10½
John Schley	1237	10½
James Shaw	3066	10½
Gustavus Scott's heirs	Governor's Neglect	1 15 9½
	Roby's Delight	19 4½
	Orme's Attention	1 11 5½
	Chesnut Grove	1 1 2
	Now or Never	1 7 7½
	2487	3 3
	Hard Struggle	1 12 4½
Benjamin Stoddert	Mount Pisgah	1 12 7½
	Roby's Delight and Ray's Discovery	1 14 10
	New Carthage	5 0
	Orme's Discovery	15 9½
	Mount Pleasant	1 4 11
	Orme's Choice	13 1½
	Pleasant Ridge	9 9½
	Park	5 18 6½
	Mount Etna	1 4 11½
	The Diadem	2 4 2½
	Cherry tree Meadows	1 10 2
	Mill Seat	3 5½
	Pink of Allegany	7 6 7½
	First Venture	6 11½
	Republic	10 18 0½
	Addition	14 10
	3435, 3882, 3881, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3440, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3459, 3459, 3461, 3462, 4168	1 3 5½ 10½
Thomas and Samuel Turner	2615, 2618, 2619	3 6
John Thompson	1326, 1136, 1324	1 7½
John Willson	4045	10½
James West, jun.	2081, 1005	1 9
Richard Corbus	1 house and lot Western Port, 2 state lots	5 0
George Every	Colemine	1 9
Thomas Johnson	2 lots	3 6
Honore Martin	Resurvey on Hampstead Park	13 3
Henry Myers	Chance	4 8
Abel Sargeant	5 acres land, 2 houses and lots, 8 lots Western Port	1 2 3½
Benjamin Black	Parker's Neglect	3½
Denton Jacques	Bottom	3 6
Edward Langly	4021	
	Brodhag's Coal mine	1 10
Thos. J. Beatty	1 lot in Cumberland	2 1
Peter D. Evecmon	4 lots in Cumberland	4 7
James M'Pherson	1 lot in Cumberland	2 1
Robert Selby's heirs	1 lot in Cumberland	2 1
Joseph Tomlinson	1 lot in Cumberland	1 7
Charles Beatty	Jacob's Ladder	10 5
George Reiley	Red-bird Thicket	5 10½
	1464, 290, 94, 95	3 6
James Beatty	Resurvey on Elk lick	
	The Request	
	Joseph's Folly	
	Lost Glove	16 7
Nathan Gregg	New Addition	7 1
John C. Jones	Horse Pasture	8 1

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county tax, proportion of advertising, and other legal charges, due on the lands aforesaid, shall be paid to WILLIAM M'MAHON, Esq; collector of Allegany county, on or before the first Monday in June next, the lands, so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

By order of the commissioners of the tax for Allegany county,

7 AQUILA A. BROWNE, Clk.

November 27, 1801.

THOMAS SHAW,

HAS RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

At his store, near the Stadt-House,

A small quantity of plated ware, viz.

OVAL and octagon tea-pots,
ditto ditto coffee-pots,
Goblets,
Castors,
Patent candlesticks,
Common ditto,
Snuffers and snuffer trays,
Salts. Also,
Reeves's patent water colours in boxes,
Camel's hair and black lead pencils,
Pallets and colour tyles,
India ink and rubber,
Cases of instruments.

Morocco purses, pocket books and thread cases, writing and letter paper, quills, wafers, &c. inkstands, ink-powder, pounce boxes and pounce, backgammon tables, quadrille boxes, dice boxes and dice, ladies dressing glasses and dressing boxes, tea caddies, caddy shells, and decanter stands.

A few pair of handsome brass andirons, shovels, tongs, coal hods, Japanned plate warmers and knife trays, wire fenders with brass tops, paper and Japanned tea boards.

A small assortment of hollow glass ware, consisting of decanters, tumblers, wines, punch glasses, rummers and salts.

Entry and chamber lamps, with boxes of wicks, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, &c.

A few cheap clothes and cassimers, which, with sundry other articles, will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

Annapolis, November 25, 1801. 9X

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE at the Printing-Office,

Price, three eighths of a dollar.

THE

GREAT ERROR

OF

American Agriculture Exposed,

AND

HINTS FOR IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTED.

X By THOMAS MOORE,

Of Montgomery county, State of Maryland.

Printing-Office, Annapolis.

PAYMENTS are earnestly solicited from all persons indebted to this office, and in a particular manner from those debtors who reside in the city of Annapolis, and in Anne-Arundel county. Necessity alone induces this second application, and it is sincerely hoped it will be noticed, and attended to.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.